

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

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[VOLUME XIII.]

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
No. 6, South Front Street, Philadelphia.
The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion;
CONNECTED WITH
A PORTABLE LABORATORY:
CONTAINING
A Philosophical Apparatus, and a great number of Chemical Agents;
By which any person may perform an endless variety of amusing and instructing experiments; intended to promote the cultivation of the Science of Chemistry,
BY JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.
AT PRESENT EVERY THING THAT IS NOT DENOMINATED CHEMISTRY, IS NOT A SMALL PART OF A SYSTEM OF NATURAL KNOWLEDGE.

THE chest connected with this book is one foot and a half long, one foot broad, and about the same height. It consists of two apartments. The upper one contains twenty-two bottles filled with the following liquids, in as pure a state as possible.

1. Sulphuric acid
2. Nitric acid
3. Muriatic acid
4. Carbonic acid
5. Oxalic acid
6. Alcohol of galls
7. Solution of pot ash
8. Pot ash in powder
9. Ammoniac
10. Solution of the sulphate of iron
11. Solution of the sulphate of copper
12. Solution of mercury in the nitric acid
13. Solution of silver in the nitric acid
14. Solution of corrosive sublimate
15. Solution of the acetate of lead
16. Solution of arsenic
17. Solution of the muriate of barytes
18. Sulphate of magnesia
19. Lime water
20. Prussiate of lime
21. Prussiate of pot ash
22. Ammoniac of copper

The lower apartment is a drawer, in which the philosophical apparatus is placed, and a number of agents folded up in paper, as

1. Strips of paper stained blue by the tincture of litmus
2. Litmus paper turned red in an acid
3. A small bag, containing genuine litmus
4. Paper, dyed yellow by turmeric
5. Turmeric paper, turned brown by an alkali
6. Paper, dyed red by Brazil wood
7. Brazil wood paper, stained purple by an alkali
8. Zinc, in small pieces
9. Copper, in small pieces
10. Red lead
11. Iron filings
12. Sulphate of copper
13. Nitrate of copper
14. Muriate of ammoniac
15. Acetate of lead
16. Carbonate of lime
17. Sulphur

The Apparatus consists of

1. Glass syphons
2. A blow-pipe, of tin, copper, or silver
3. A magnet
4. An inflammable air pistol
5. A glass funnel
6. A measure for liquids
7. A small peltic and mortar
8. Scales and weights

The book is a duodecimo of 56 pages; containing a method of performing one hundred experiments, the greater part of which are made in a common wine-glass, and many of which are the most brilliant which occur in the Science of Chemistry. An explanation is given of the phenomena which take place in each experiment, and a simple manner is laid down of preparing most of the tests which are expended.

By means of this Chemical Companion and Portable Laboratory, gentlemen who have not had an opportunity of attending an experimental course of Chemistry, may instruct themselves, and perform, with the greatest ease, the celebrated experiments of Priestley, Proust, Bergman, Scheele, Macquer, and the first Chemists of the age.

January 29

JUST PUBLISHED
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES HUMPHREYS,
At No. 74, North Third Street, the corner of Cherry Alley.
(Price one Dollar neatly bound and lettered)
AN ENQUIRY INTO THE DUTIES OF THE Female Sex.
By THOMAS GIBBORNE, A. M.
The following among others are the principal Subjects of this useful Work.

Female Education. Of the mode of introducing Young Women into general Society. Female Conversation and Epistolary Correspondence. Dress. Amusements. Excess in the pursuit of Amusements. Employment of Time. Considerations antecedent to marriage. Duties of Matrimonial Life, with a view to different Situations and Circumstances. Parental Duties. Duties of the Middle Period of Life. Duties of the Decline of Life.

From the title of the foregoing work it may perhaps be imagined, that the Enquiry is altogether and exclusively directed to the duties of the Female Sex: It is therefore, may not be unnecessary, or unuseful, to remark, that many of the chapters contain matter relative to the conduct of both sexes, and particularly those which relate to the duties of Matrimonial Life—Parental Duties—Duties of the Middle Period—and of the Decline of Life.—And the reader of either sex that peruses this work with a view of gaining information leading to substantial pleasure, will assuredly not be disappointed. In fact, it is a work interesting to the happiness of society, and must be useful wherever read; tending not only to point out in easy and engaging language, the paths that lead the youthful mind to happiness and comfort, but those also, in the walk of which, the parent and the middle period of life shall find sincere delight, and declining years render themselves comfortable and happy with all around them.

Philad. Jan. 29.

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM COMPTON, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.

James Catbrell, } Administrator.
John Haworth, }
Samuel Wilson. }

January 27.

For Savannah,
TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,
The fast sailing ship
SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRIBSEN, Master,
NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to
N. & J. Frazer,
No. 95, South Front Street.
Who have on hand, and for Sale,
Prime Rice, in whole and half tonnes, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c.
December 27

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hds. of Jamaica Rum
Madera Wine in pipes and hds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvas, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Mullinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Parent white
White lead
Red lead
Calceolar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

PAINTS
Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.
ALSO,
Brig AMAZON.
N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1.

For Amsterdam,
The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN McCORMICK, Master;
WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut Street wharf, or to
JOHN SAVAGE.
Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bordeaux, and for Sale,
Claret in hds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in casks, of a superior quality
Fontaine, } Wines in casks
Sauterne, }
Lunille, }
Prunes in boxes
November 24.

For Sale or Charter,
The Snow
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For further particulars apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second Street.
Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7.

For Savannah, in Georgia,
THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sail on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROSS & SIMSON.
Who have to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.
November 18.

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and OSMOND, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors; and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the Synchus Ictericus, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.
3m5

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S Book Store,
No. 52, Second Street, the corner of Chestnut Street.
REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful means, to discover the whole nature and extent of the offence whereof the said William Blount stands impeached; and who are the parties and accessories thereunto."
Printed by order of the House of Representatives.
December 29

Hylton and Young Hylton Tea.
A few chests of excellent quality, For sale, corner of Second and Pine Streets.
December 26.

War-Office of the United States,
January the 1st, 1798.
WHEREAS, frauds have been practiced, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought advisable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.
To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also let forth the place of residence, and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgement; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.
JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.
Jan. 7.

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & CO.
No. 8, Chestnut Street,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Gurras, } Mamoosies
Estas, } Sannas
Gauz nain, } Panda Coffees
Gauzes, } Emeries
Blue Cloths, } Calicos
Palampoor, } Romali Handkerchiefs
Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
December 1.

To Be Sold,
AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 109 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia.
For further particulars enquire at No. 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM,
or
FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE,
Acting Executors.
January 11.

W. HAYDON,
Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)
INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.
W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.
A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 9.

The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ocuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.
* The Printers in the seaport towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers.
Jan. 3.

NOTICE.
To holders of **JAMES GREENLEAF's** and **EDWARD FOX's** Engagements.
IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chestnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.
HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.
December 15.

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coffas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, }
St. Vincents, } RUM.
and Bengal, }
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27.

To be Exchanged for
British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lyeom, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.
Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15.

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.
January 4, 1798.
At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 15th June last.
TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Office Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Co. 7p.
January 8.

The holders of the notes, acceptances, endorsements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wednesday, the 14th February next, is the last day, on which they can admit subscriptions to the fund assigned to them for the payment of said engagements; and that those holders, who do not on or before that day make their subscriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.
Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.
Jan. 29.

IN THE PRESS,
And speedily will be Published,
A PLAN
for establishing a GENERAL MARINE SOCIETY, and Systems of Regulations thereon:
Written at Sea, in the year 1794:
Now printed for the benefit of that Institution,
BY THE AUTHOR.
"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almost useless purpose which taking the frames kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading vessels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all their fatten of skill and courage on board ships of war, would give them no protection and secure their safety. We have enough for both purposes, and the cultivating of land of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. Money may buy all naval forces, except mariners; but, unless a supply of them is preferred, no wealth will be able to procure them."
January 20.

Surveyor General's Office.
December 2, 1797.
ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz.
This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General.—William Parker.
The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.
Copper for Sheathing,
For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine Street, near Fifth.
January 29.

Genteel Boarding and Lodging.
To be had at a moderate price—Enquire at No. 138, Arch Street.
Jan. 27.

The Subscriber,
INFORMS those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chestnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

The Subscriber
INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February next, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16.
The Subscriber intends to make
application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
Richmond, Dec. 1.

PROPOSAL.
HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subscriber is emboldened to issue proposals for printing by subscription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their first meeting in 1775, to the present time.
This work shall be printed with a new type, made for the purpose; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—call to be paid on delivery.
It is needless to say any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the scarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is sufficient to justify the printer in his hope of meeting with that success, which he is certain the enterprise deserves.
JOHN PARKER.
Jan. 27.

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to
GEO. DOBSON,
No. 35, So. Third Street. Administrator.
January 4.

All Persons
Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are so notified to make immediate payment to
SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.
Nov. 29 1797.

To be sold,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish road lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.
The improvements upon this place, for table and elegance, stand unrivalled.
December 1.

C O N G R E S S.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Debate on Foreign Intercourse.
[Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]
THURSDAY—JANUARY 25.
(Mr. Nicholas's Speech concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)
He said he was sorry to be under the necessity of replying to some reflections which had been cast upon our late minister in France. Gentlemen had not stated that business fairly. It was necessary at the time that this gentleman was sent to France, to send a man of his political character. This conduct was forced upon the executive. He believed an offer of the embassy was made to one gentleman who refused it, assigning for a reason to his friends, that he was convinced, that whoever accepted of the office, must be made a sacrifice of, as he would be recalled whenever the situation of things should be such as to allow of it. He was sorry, when our late minister to France had laid before the public all the official documents which had passed between him and the two governments, that gentlemen should think it necessary to make insinuations against him. The public, who was in possession of his book, would however judge for themselves. But if a declaration was to be made on this subject, he declared it as his opinion, that peace with the French republic might have been secured, but that the executive had wantonly cast it from us. With respect to insinuations which had been thrown out against the private character of that gentleman, he should not notice them; but if any charge should be brought against him, let it be publicly made, and he had no doubt it would be answered.

He would not have detained the committee longer, Mr. N. said, but if he did not lay before them some additional observations, they would not be in full possession of his sentiments on this subject. If he could show that there existed a description of persons in this country attached by interest to the executive, who formed a kind of a standing army more powerful than if they had guns in their hands, by being spread over the community, it would afford one of the strongest reasons for guarding against executive patronage. He should, therefore, make a few remarks on the origin of party in this country.

In speaking of the public debt, he trusted it would not be thought that he had any intention of flaking its credit. He had been five years in Congress, and never done any thing which had this tendency; but he must speak of the creation of that debt. And when the political character of the chief operator was considered, it was probable that the scheme was intended to produce a party in the United States who would support the executive at all events.—For this purpose all government paper was funded at its nominal value; and this was done so that it could be purchased up for a mere trifle, before the people could hear of the provision, so that the class of men referred to, in a moment made immense fortunes. The natural influence of their magic fortunes was to attach them to the persons who had created them; and to produce a desire for those political institutions, which in other countries, had been found most successful in securing that kind of property.—What was the effect? Scarcely one among the successful speculators was to be found, who did not range himself on the side of the executive, and who did not become the advocate of the strongest executive power.

The influence of these speculations in producing a series of others, down to the present time, is well known: we are every day experiencing their effects in the morals and happiness of the country; their influence on the politics of the country is no less discoverable, for very few are the instances, where men have been drawn into the practice of speculation, in which it will not be found that they are equally the disciples of the politics of their instructors, and of their arts of making money.

Another class of men had been connected with the executive by the force of opinion and particular circumstances from whom it derived great strength; he meant the persons who had been deflected to our revolution. These men, generally, felt a leaning to this government, on account of their dislike of the old, and on account of its approach to their favorite model—he did not mean to blame them for that, but merely to trace the connection. He himself had been the firm friend of the constitution, and would vote for it again if it was in question. At the dawn of our disputes with France, most of these persons were attached to the executive by their sympathy in the apparent animosity towards her, and in the progress of it, the conformity of sentiment has been strengthened, and they stand among the foremost of the patriots of the present day.

He had mentioned these two classes of persons for the reasons before assigned, and because they were entertained very much about American sentiment and American character. It was not to be doubted, that they must have had great influence in forming what they had so much influence in supporting, and he believed it would be sufficient to examine its origin, to justify gentlemen from the censure of not partaking in it. He had mentioned them for another reason; and that was, that men, who were not ashamed of their political associates, discovered great repugnance to all persons among their opponents, who were even born in another country. So far as it respects a particular gentleman in that house, he was sure, from him, such insinuations met with the contempt which every honest man would feel, when they were pointed at him; he was also sure, that candid and enlightened men would consider them as acknowledgements of a superiority which was every day evinced; but he did not know but that they might operate differently on part of the community, and therefore he thought it necessary to notice them. Let it be told to the public, that he has resided in this country nineteen years; that he came to it during the revolutionary war, at the age of nineteen, and that all his habits have been formed among us:—that by his own industry he has acquired independence, and that he has formed the most endearing ties here.—Let gentlemen say, too, that he was born in a country where liberty was well understood, and where, at the same time, the utmost order prevailed; and that in his own time, his country exhibited the strongest and most affecting proofs of patriotism and love of liberty, in a struggle with that very country, to which, from the circumstance of his being a foreigner, he is charged with subserviency—and he may be perfectly indifferent to the attack. It cannot be said, however, but proceeds as it sometimes does, he believed, to charge

him with a participation in an unfortunate occurrence in this country, (the western intercession) Mr. N. had only to refer to a statement of facts made by that gentleman in the legislature of Pennsylvania, and afterwards published, and which had never yet received an answer, not only for his justification, but to entitle him to the credit for superior usefulness in quieting the disturbance. Mr. N. said he felt it necessary to say what he had done with respect to his friend from Pennsylvania; if he had not done it, and had flatly refused to hear the speakers so frequently thrown out against him, he should have felt himself an accessory in the shameful illiberality.

He concluded by saying that from the sentiments which had fallen from the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Pinckney) he hoped, that being convinced with him, that foreign ministers were rather dangerous than serviceable, he hoped he would on some future occasion (as he himself did not expect long to have a seat in that house) bring forward a motion for doing away all our foreign intercourse. His present object was, however, what he had stated to be. He hoped he should not now be considered as an enemy to republicanism. He might be charged with introducing a motion which might be mischievous; he did not intend it to have any such effect. He believed this was the proper time to do the business. He was convinced there was no danger of an invasion of this country; if there were, he believed every man in the country (he would speak for himself at least) would be ready to resist it. With respect to aggression, he might not be so ready to attack as some other gentlemen; but nothing could be considered by him in competition with the security and independence of his country.

The committee rose, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25

The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing the means of Foreign Intercourse, and Mr. Nicholas's amendment being under consideration.

Mr. GOODRICH observed, that in support of the motion, the competency of the house to fix our diplomatic intercourse, in respect to the number, and grade of our ministers, was asserted, as well as the policy of the particular arrangement contemplated by the amendment.

On the first of these questions he would make but a few remarks. It required a closeness of reasoning tedious in debate, and a precision of expression difficult to attain; it was too a theory upon which gentlemen formed their opinion, rather than the general cast of political sentiment with which they had been accustomed to view the executive power, than from fair investigation and argument. The claim was deduced from these sources, the power the house had of creating offices, from the exercise of its power in appropriating money, and fixing salaries.

With respect to the first, the office of foreign minister was created by the constitution itself, and the appointment was confided to the president and senate, and if he was not much mistaken, when the memorable question of appropriation was formerly under discussion, it was not pretended that the house had any power to interfere directly or indirectly in respect to the institution of foreign negotiations, or conducting our external relations. Such right was then disclaimed. The power on the part of the house to institute the office of minister, had been only now cursorily glanced at, without being much insisted on.

It would not escape the attention of the committee, that the right of receiving and accrediting foreign ministers was vested solely in the president. This right was faintly blended with that of appointing and sending ministers abroad, that in practice they could not be well separated. For their due exercise, both must remain in the same hands. It was a principle known to be established among nations at the adoption of the constitution, that ministers of a correspondent grade should be sent from each respective nation. How is this rule to be observed, if the house has in any way directly or indirectly a power, to fix our diplomatic establishment, as to the rank of our ministers. No mode seems to have been contemplated by which the executive and the legislature are to act in union. And often it may be said, that the interests of our country, its peace and security may depend on a more prompt determination, than is consistent with the recess of the legislature or its deliberative forms. These considerations, if any additional ones are necessary, confirm the doctrine of the power of appointing and sending foreign ministers being exclusively vested in the president, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The right of determining on the number and grade of ministers by means of the power of withholding appropriations is urged. Here all that could be said had already been often repeated, and if it had not been felt by the moral sense, there was little hope from arguments addressed to the understanding. The president as the executive agent of our nation was authorized with the consent of the senate to appoint ministers. The appointment and service created a debt against the United States, which as the representatives of the states they were under a moral obligation to acknowledge and pay. In private life, if an individual employed another in his service, or his authorized agent so employed him, the debt incurred could not honestly be denied, or payment avoided. The tribunals of justice we institute enforce it as a debt; good faith and justice demand of us to pay for services constitutionally contracted for, and our consciences, he trusted, would always prove a sufficient tribunal to induce a fulfillment of the obligations of good faith and justice.

But it was said, if the end could not be attained by refusing an appropriation, it could certainly be effected by the power of the house to fix salaries. No one denied the right of the house, with a view to certainty and economy, to fix the salaries of diplomatic agents. But on what principle were these salaries to be fixed. If on any other, except those of equitable and honorable reward, it would be dirty economy—it would be defending to do, by chicane and subterfuge, what the house could not effect in any other way, and which would be doing what the constitution never could have intended. He should however dismiss this subject, and the more cheerfully, as there were other grounds upon which the question might be placed that would not meet with so decided a pre-determination in the minds of many gentlemen.

It must have occurred to every member of the committee, that the bill was limited to two years in its duration. The nature of the amendment was a limitation upon a limitation, as avowed by the mover, by curtailing after one year a part of our diplomatic intercourse. Was this done on the ground of saving expense? This was disavowed, as it was seen to be a matter of small moment. Indeed it was doubtful with him, whether any thing would be saved, or not, as it was certain that our ministers plenipotentiary would not accept the offices of ministers resident with half their present salary; of course new appointments must be made, and the expense of fresh outfits incurred. Mr. G. also complained, on the same ground as before stated, of the injustice of recalling our present ministers. He also thought it had policy; as where a government like ours wanted all the virtue and talents of its citizens for public office, it would be found difficult to obtain them if so much uncertainty was given to the duration of office, which had all the appearance of perma-

nency. It would be a dangerous affair abroad, and would be a source of embarrassment to the executive, and wantonly interfere with the views of that department, which it might mar and vitiate.

Some gentlemen had imagined, that these ministers were unnecessary at the courts to which they were sent. In answer to this, he should allege, the house did not possess information sufficient to determine this point, and it might be unsafe to be communicated to them. But was there no reason for having a minister plenipotentiary at Spain? No gentleman would say so. And was there no reason for such an agent at Lisbon? Was not this the center of communication with respect to our affairs with the Barbary powers. But what service it was asked, could a minister at Berlin render to this country? At a time when the affairs of Europe are disturbed as at present, when our situation with France is such that no minister of ours will be received in that country, reasons of a very important nature may suggest themselves, why an able and faithful minister should be placed at the court of Prussia. Arguments of a more general nature were introduced in favor of the amendment.

It was said to be the interest of this country to annul all our Foreign Political Intercourse. They might, he said, speculate upon this subject; but they had not the power to decide upon it; for Political Intercourse did not depend upon our sending Ministers abroad. It might be carried on by Foreign Ministers sent here; and the constitution (as he had before stated) showed they could not prevent this, as it expressly made it the duty of the President to receive Foreign Ministers; and, in this case, there would be no call upon the house for the establishment and support of Ministers, as they would be supported by their own country; and though it was true, that Foreign Ministers were not usually sent to a country without a return of men of the same grade to the country from which they were sent, yet he introduced this position, to show that it was not in the power of the house to say whether this country should have Foreign Political Intercourse, or not.

But if the committee must speculate upon this question, there were other considerations which would lead them to a doubt that it would be proper to abandon all Foreign Political Intercourse. It was a sentiment advocated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that we ought to have no political Foreign relations. That gentleman prided himself in being of peculiar sentiments, but on this occasion he was not so. It had long been the sentiment of this country. It was a sentiment introduced into all our treaties but one, and it would be found in the farewell address of the late President of the United States. Mr. G. presumed therefore, when our diplomatic intercourse was established by the late President (and he established it as it is) he felt the force of this sentiment as strongly as the gentleman from Pennsylvania. But though the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Pinckney) who had himself been employed abroad, had given it as his opinion that this country would be better without ministers abroad, yet, though he acknowledged the weight of this authority, when he found the late President, who had the best opportunity of forming a judgment upon the subject, from sage experience, had appointed these ministers, he was led to doubt though he was sensible some evils had arisen from foreign ministers residing in this country, as well as from some of our ministers abroad, whether they might not be too hasty in deciding upon this national question. Admitting that it was not for the interest of this country to have any foreign political relations, he asked gentleman what they meant by this? They must mean that sort of compact with foreign nations, which was called a Treaty of Alliance defensive and offensive. With a foreign relation of this kind we had nothing to do, and he hoped never should have. But what connection was there between this subject and the present amendment? Because we determined to have no political relation with foreign countries, were we to have no political agents? Surely we ought, since they may be the means of preventing the necessity of these political foreign relations.

But before it was determined whether it would be proper to have any political foreign intercourse, he would enquire what was the effect produced by foreign ministers in our country, and by ours when abroad. He acknowledged that produced by ministers sent to this country was not a very agreeable one; it was not such an one as to encourage us, or to flatter us. But from what cause had this arisen? It arose out of the state of the times; from the situation of public sentiment in this country? If any thing could leave a doubt on this subject, it would be the effect of the diplomatic agents in this country. He had doubted whether it was expedient to admit them; for though these public agents ought only to have corresponded with the President of the United States; yet, when they were thwarted in their views, they had constantly made their appeals to the people. Nor would he except the ministers of the two great European rival powers; the conduct of all had been far different from what it ought to have been and instead of supporting the dignified character of diplomatic agents, affecting the interests of their own country, and conciliating the favor and affection of ours, they have departed from this line of conduct, and observing the existence of two parties in this country, they have endeavored to operate upon the people. But it was true we had no reason to object to foreign ministers on this ground as the good sense of the people had uniformly refuted their address, and all their projects had been frustrated.

But what effects, he asked, had our agents produced abroad? Undoubtedly their instructions have uniformly been to represent to foreign countries the interests and views of our own. And was it not to be supposed, that persons going from this country, to foreign countries, would feel an attachment to their own, and that they would make the most of its interests? Calculating from what we know of human nature, this must be the case. It was true, a minister might conduct himself so as to injure, instead of serving the country by which he was employed. He might raise expectations which his country could never gratify. He might

propose to afford a foreign nation such a succor as his country could not supply. If this were to be done, it would be regretted; but because an institution might possibly be abused, it was no argument for its being annihilated.

Suppose, said he, our foreign intercourse were to be broken up, what would be the consequence? We must, then, when we have any business to settle with a foreign nation, employ envoys extraordinary, which would be employing men of a higher grade of character, and if public ministers were to be considered as full of mischief, it might be attended with greater evils than the grade we now employ. But it was said the business of the country with foreign nations might be managed by consuls; but, as had been observed, these characters were not admitted at foreign courts, if they were in other respects fit for the business, which he did not believe they were. Besides, if no accredited agents were employed between foreign nations, spies and emissaries would take their place; as governments would be informed, in one way or other, of what was going on in every country with which they had any connection.

And if a resolution was taken in this country to have no diplomatic agents abroad in what situation would the executive of this country be placed? He is entrusted with the foreign relations of the country, but he would have no foreign minister. He must, therefore descend to the same low means with other nations, and depend upon spies for information; and when he got this information it would not be from authority, and therefore such as he could not communicate to the legislature. Gentlemen, he supposed, would not be willing to put the business upon this footing. He acknowledged that the employment of foreign ministers was attended with some inconvenience; but it was seen there were evils on both sides, and it was for government to balance between them.

But it was apprehended, these ministers would join the political parties of the countries to which they were sent. On the contrary, he should suppose they would carry with them the feelings of their own country and communicate them; but if this were to be dreaded, would it not be more likely to happen in the two countries that were excepted from this amendment? For where, he asked, were the points on which the great affairs of the nations of Europe turn, but in London and Paris? If there were danger of this kind, it must, therefore, be at those places.

But it was said that wars were generally produced by foreign ministers. That this may have been the case, in some instances, he did not doubt; but speaking in general, it was attributing too great effects to too trifling causes. The causes of war, he said, were in the passions and animosities of nations. Our own country had been agitated in a manner which could scarcely have been imagined, from its remote situation, by its partiality for one nation and its enmity to another. When contemplating this subject, therefore, the committee ought not too hastily to decide. The intention of foreign intercourse was to promote peace and amity—it had long been the practice of the civilized world. If some of our ministers had caught the passions of the country to which they were sent, and we had not been wholly able to avert the storm which seems to threaten us—a storm which appears to be bearing away all the ancient landmarks of the earth, yet, he believed, upon the whole, that our foreign ministers had done great and permanent good to this country.

Instead of bringing forward a subject of this kind at this time, the legislature ought to be united in support of the executive of the country; for from whatever cause our misfortunes arise, whether from our own misconduct, or the unreasonable domination of a foreign power, they did not originate under the present administration, and therefore, the difficult situation in which our chief magistrate was placed, required all the support which the legislature could give him. If the gentleman who moved this amendment, had, however, introduced it unaccompanied with the reflections which he had made use of, it might have been a subject well worthy of consideration. This he had not thought proper to do. Topics of a singular nature had been brought forward. It had been said, that all republican governments had a tendency towards despotic power; that the power of appointment to office placed in the President had been safely prostituted; that the doctrine of favoritism had been introduced, and persons of a particular character were only appointed to office, and that this determination was likely to produce, or had produced, dangerous operations on the talents and abilities of the legislature. When charges of so serious a nature were brought forward, it became necessary to repel them. He was sensible the subject was painful. The weapons of self-justification of government, became, in some measure, weapons of attack, and few had the judgment to use them rightly. If the charges were true, what were the constituted authorities of the country? The accusation impeaches the purity of the executive, the purity of the house of representatives, and lays prostrate all the authorities of the country; and, instead of securing to them that love and respect which every friend of his country must wish them to possess, they must become objects of abhorrence.

But the gentleman from Virginia declares this is a theatre, on which he will speak, and that this is a subject upon which he will dwell; from this house an alarm is to be communicated to the people out of doors. This is a temple from which is to be preached, not the moral virtues of peace, charity and brotherly love, which are preached from other temples, but the subject is to be the purity of the gentleman's own conduct, the orthodoxy of his own political faith and opinions of his friends, and the po-

litical heresies and political corruptions of his opponents.

He thought this must be a subject of regret to the gentleman's friends; for when this habit of preaching was once begun, the love of it would increase, and though he preached in the most elegant and harmonious manner, the virtues of his friends would die in the melody of his accents. For it will be asked, what occasion for this preaching? Is political sense and virtue of that nature that it seeks thus to be extolled? Sterling worth retires; it does not become its own trumpeter. It will not, therefore, be a subject of regret to his opponents; for if he preaches much, and in the manner in which he preached yesterday, he will do them but little harm. The subject when often dwelt upon will have no weight or credit. There had been much preaching of this kind both in church and state. It might for a time do temporary mischief; but its effects were transient. He would, therefore, have dropped the subject had not the slander of this gentleman been too much supported by others.

It was said to be the tendency of all governments to come to despotism; that true it was, our government was tolerably pure; it had dabbled in corruption, but dabbled a little. And by whom was this said? For the name which said this, ought to be a proud name indeed; it ought to be distinguished not only by brilliant public services, but for a peculiar disinterestedness of character; to have something around it which effectually shielded it from suspicion. By whom then, has it been said? What arrogant and proud pretence had led men to speak in this manner? What had entitled them to this high tone? Eminent talents, all knew they possessed. But did mere eminence of talents entitle men to this right? He asked how these talents had been employed? In great and national service? In fixing the independence and freedom of the country? Have they aided in establishing the great outlines and measures of government? Have they assisted in building up the government, with special interest to the happiness of the country? They do not pretend this. Not that they have done any thing for the happiness of the country, but in opposition to it. It would be invidious to enter into a comparison between the two characters. But let the gentlemen go to the page of history, and what do they find there? Had the mere declaimer against government and its abuses, an enviable rank on that page? No. Let me not, said Mr. G. be misunderstood. Immortal honor is due, and will be given, to men who have resisted the acts of tyranny and oppression. Such a man was HAMPTON; such a man was SIDNEY. But a mere declaimer ranked not with these men; nor did he rank with those who have been the benefactors of mankind by establishing eminent civil institutions. Yet, in that house, gentlemen claimed as a right, upon this mere ground, to speak, and when they pleased, of the imaginary abuses and corruptions of government.

Mr. G. asked, what were these abuses? They were said to arise from executive patronage. Let the gentleman from Virginia go to his state, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania to his. Either was an extent of country, which, in the old world, would form an empire. What were the officers under the executive? A single judge in the judiciary department, a marshal and a few deputies, a supervisor and some collectors. And though this is an epitome of the whole of our country, yet, in the view of the gentleman who supports this amendment this patronage is alarming and destructive!

Let the gentleman from Pennsylvania look at the supreme executive of that state, and he would find a much more numerous list of officers; and if not of a grade so high, yet of a grade at least equally capable of oppression. And was it a subject of popular declamation that the governor of that state was bearing down the government by means of his patronage? No. The subject was not heard in the legislature of that state, the cry and clamour were only here.

But it was said, that this patronage or power of appointment had been safely prostituted, by selecting eminent characters from that house for office? He asked gentleman how many men had been chosen from the legislature for office, since the commencement of government? But few indeed. He asked farther, if there was any thing in the constitution, which declared that members of the legislature should not be appointed to office; and if not, how it happened that at this period they were growing wiser than the framers of our constitution, with respect to human nature? If the doctrine of gentlemen was true, which was to prevent this patronage, no officer ought to be appointed from the Legislature. Would this cure the evil? If human nature be so corrupt as they think it is, have not the members of the legislature friends? And if they were capable of being influenced by these appointments, the influence might be as strong if their friends were appointed. This doctrine therefore not only went to ostracize the members of the legislature, but their families and friends.

But it was pretended that the doctrine of Favoritism had been adopted, and that only one description of men was appointed to office. He thought there was a great want of order in gentleman who first brought forward this subject. It was a subject upon which it was difficult and indelicate to speak. The doctrine had been allowed without authority, for the President of the United States had not allowed that he had formed any such determination as had been attributed to him; but if he had determined to select to office only those persons who had evinced, by their manners, an attachment to the constitution of their country, and to those measures which had been sanctioned by the legislature and himself, he thought he had adopted a right principle. He did not think the President had resolved to appoint no man to office, except he were of

his own particular sentiments, though he might have determined not to make choice of any man who had manifested uniform opposition to all the measures of government. He asked what measure had been taken by the executive, which had not been sanctioned by all the constituted authorities, and, in a less formal manner, by the people themselves, and in some cases, by votes of the State Legislatures.

But he asked against whom these charges of venality and corruption were made? They were brought against the executive of this country. And what was this executive? Gentlemen seemed to consider it as a sort of Leviathan or Monster, which was always to be goaded and probed with a thousand wounds for its good propensities; and, for some of its bad qualities, it must be kept alive in torture and chains.

The duties of the executive were to preserve the powers of the country, to vindicate its rights; to protect its sovereignty, to execute the public will explicated through the laws. Rob it of one of these powers, and you destroy the most valuable part of the government—depress it, and you only do it for a short time. It will rise on the affections and favour of the people, with new life and vigour. Indeed, these attempts against the executive, were calculated to produce a much more strong and powerful executive than we now have.

(The remainder of this speech to-morrow.)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1

Mr. N. FREEMAN presented the petition of Silenus Dowell, of Yarmouth, owner of several schooners employed in the cod fishery, praying for an allowance of bounty, of which he was deprived from the destruction by fire of the agreements between him and the persons employed.

Mr. W. SWORTH presented a petition from Elihu Gardner and others, praying for redress on account of forfeitures incurred by owners of vessels. Both these petitions were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. VENABLE said, he was directed by the committee of privileges, to inform the house, that the chairman of that committee (Mr. Pinckney) was yesterday taken ill, and was unable to attend to the business referred to them; that the committee had this morning received a note from Mr. P. stating, that he was still too much indisposed to attend to business; they therefore withheld him to ask for the appointment of another member in his place.

The motion being agreed to, Mr. VENABLE named Mr. RUTLEDGE. Mr. VENABLE then stated, that he was also requested to ask leave of the house to sit during the business hours.

Leave was granted. Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petitions of John Gray, Robert Leonard, and others, who pray for an increase of their pensions. The report was concurred in.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition from the attorney of Jean Baptiste Dumont, for redress on account of loss suffered by depreciated paper of the United States. He moved that it should be referred to the committee of claims; but upon the chairman of that committee stating that this case had already been several times decided upon, the motion was negatived.

The SPEAKER having informed the House that the business next in order was the bill providing the means of intercourse with foreign nations.

Mr. CALLAHAN proposed that the subject be postponed 'till to-morrow.

Mr. THATCHER said, as it was possible the Committee of Privileges might not report to-morrow, he would move that the business in question be postponed 'till Monday. Agreed.

On motion of Mr. GREGG, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole in order to take up the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Oliver Pollock, Mr. Baldwin in the chair. The report was read. After stating a variety of charges for services, done the United States, which the committee think ought not to be allowed, it is recommended that the petitioner should be allowed 3000 dollars for his expenses while detained at Savannah, on account of debts owing on account of the United States, and 1740 dollars which are said to have been paid to Thomas Peterson, for his detention at New Orleans, as a hostage, on account of the said debts. After some debate, the committee of the whole agreed to the following resolution reported by the committee of claims; 50 yeas to 30.

"Resolved, that the accounting officers of the treasury be directed to settle the account of Oliver Pollock, and allow him the sum of 4740 dollars, with the interest from the time of payment, which shall be considered in full of all claims of the petitioner upon the treasury of the United States."

The committee rose, the house agreed to the resolution without a division, and the committee of claims was directed to report a bill accordingly.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Lucy Clark; which having been agreed to, the committee rose, the house confirmed the report, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house that he had approved and signed an act supplementary to the act relative to foreign coin.

Mr. S. SMITH called up the resolution which he laid upon the table some days ago, calling upon the President of the United States for a statement of the losses recovered under the British treaty, which was agreed to.

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a letter from a member from Vermont, which he was requested to lay before them.

Mr. RUTLEDGE thought, that in all cases when letters were sent to the Speaker to be laid before the house, it would be proper for him to state the substance of such communications before they were read, in order that improper matters might not be brought before them.

The SPEAKER acquiesced in the propriety of the suggestion, and after stating the substance of the letter, the reading of it being called for, it was read aloud, as follows:

SIR, As the attention of the House of Representatives has been called to my conduct in a dispute with Mr. GRAYSON, on a suggestion of its being a violation of the order of the House, and the respect due to it from all its members, I feel it incumbent on me to obviate the imputation of intentional disrespect. Permit me, Sir, through you, to assure the House of Representatives, that I feel as much as any of its members the necessity of preserving the utmost decorum in its proceedings; that I am incapable of an intentional violation of its rules; and that, if in the present instance, I am chargeable with a disregard of them, it is owing only to my ignorance of their extent, and that the house of representatives claimed any superiority over its members, which was not constitutionally theirs, and when they are not engaged in actual business. If I have been mistaken in my understanding in this subject, I beg the House to believe that my fault has been without intention, and that I am very sorry that I have forfeited the confidence of the House.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant, MATTHEW LYON.

To the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives, February 1, 1798.

The reading of the letter having been gone through, a member proposed that it should lie on the table, when

Mr. MASON said, that as it was an acknowledgment of improper conduct, he thought it ought to be entered upon the journals.

Mr. NICHOLAS moved that his letter be referred to the committee who has this subject under consideration. Gentlemen would recollect, he said, that on a former occasion, when an offence of the same nature was committed, a letter written by the con-

fending member was not only referred, but was also deemed a sufficient apology to the house. He did not know that this would be the case in the present instance; but that it might be evinced by the case to which he alluded. He hoped, therefore, it would be referred.—Agreed.

Mr. HAYES laid on the table a resolution for the purpose of instituting an enquiry into the subject of a letter from General Clark, of Georgia, to the Spanish Consul at Charleston, communicated to the committee appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against William B. out, by the Spanish minister, and contained in their report of 4th December last.

Mr. CHAMPLIN presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Newport, R. I., praying that a light-house may be erected on Eaton's neck (Nassau Island) and that two buoys may be placed near the entrance of the harbour of Newport.

Mr. LIVINGSTON presented a petition to the same effect from the Marine Society of New-York. Both were referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a letter from Dr. Redman, President of the College of Physicians, accompanying the proceedings of that body relative to the prevention of the introduction and spreading of contagious diseases, which had this morning been laid before the members. It was read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. LIVINGSTON presented the petition of Peter Vanzanti, for compensation for injuries sustained during the war, from the American army. Adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

SALEM, (Mass.) Jan. 26.
Capt. Benjamin Russell, late of the Seh'r Sally, of this port, arrived here on Wednesday, from Nantz, where he was carried in by a privateer, and condemned—being bound to Vigo in Spain. He came into Bolton fellow passengers with four other masters, and 27 of their crews, whose vessels and cargoes had also been condemned, and themselves robbed and plundered by the barbarians of every article of their own personal property that they could get hold on.

Capt. Russell informs, that the Americans captured and carried into Nantz are in a truly deplorable situation. They are not only stripped of their property, but their ears are assailed as they pass the streets, with the rudest insults, and most bitter curses, against themselves and their government. The American flag is frequently hoisted, by way of insult, underneath every other. The few friends the Americans have there, dare not say a word in their favour. The crews of the vessels are turned ashore without the means of subsistence; and as there is no other business than privateering carried on there, many of them are obliged to enter into that business, and take up arms against their countryman, to save themselves from starving.

Mr. Dobree, the American Consul, placed as he is in a den of privateersmen, could do nothing for the relief of his fellow citizens they were therefore induced to send on a memorial to Mr. Skipwith, at Paris, desiring his advice and assistance. The memorial states, that they are captured under various pretences, particularly for not having a paper, which the French term a roll of equipage, but which they are entirely unacquainted with.—That they had every paper which was conceived to be necessary among which were certificates from the French, Spanish and British Consuls.—That many of their people are tempted with bribes to swear that their property is enemies'—That they have no opportunity to counteract such things in their courts.—That their number, turned ashore and out of employment was 160—and that the men would be obliged, unless some provisions was made for them, to enter on board the French privateers, or slave.

Capt. Russell further says, that there are evidently great numbers of the French discontented with the present order of things—but are obliged to shout *Vive la République*.—That the country is full of brigands—and that new explosions must again convulse the nation.

From appearances in some of our smiths shops, it may be conjectured that our nautical citizens are determined to sail the ocean in peace.

NEW LANGUAGES!—We have lately seen advertised, Anglo-American grammars, and Columbian spelling books. We imagine that the people who speak these languages are some new republics which Jupiter Buonaparte has established in the aerial regions, by the thunderbolt which citizen Campana has armed him with. That they are the best languages which exist within the solar system, is proved by various advertisements; and it is recommended to the people of the United States to discard their present aristocratic language, and adopt the Anglo-American or Columbian, which cannot fail to preserve the principles of pure democracy.

ALEXANDRIA, January 29.
On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, as a servant was going into the cellar of the Union tavern, he perceived a body of smoke issuing from a part of the cellar in which a quantity of hay had been deposited. On examination it appeared that a number of seals and chips had been thrust two feet into the hay. Had it not been for the wetness of the hay, owing to the heavy rains for these few days past, which prevented the fire from immediately kindling into a blaze, the house in all probability would have been consumed, as there was a large quantity of liquors in the cellar.

A negro woman was yesterday committed to gaol on suspicion of having perpetrated the act.

EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 749, South Front-street,
HAS on hand, of the cargo, per Johanna, directed from Malaga, for sale,
200 kegs fun Raisins
150 boxes } bloom Raisins
150 jars }
120 boxes Muscatel do.
80 jars Grapes
20 kegs Figs—and
Malaga Wine in blds. and qr. casks
For freight or charter,
The said BRIG JOHANNA, being
a Dane of about 300 tons burthen.
Apply as above.

Flax Seed for Sale.
Apply to
GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25 South Third-street.
Jan. 27.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.



By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia,
in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday,
the thirteenth of November,
one thousand seven hundred
and ninety-seven.

AN ACT
Supplementary to the Act, intitled "an Act
regulating Foreign Coins; and for other
purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the second section of an Act, intitled "an Act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby suspended, for and during the space of three years from and after the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, during which time the said Gold and Silver coins shall be and continue a legal tender, as is provided in and by the first section of the Act aforesaid; and that the same coins shall thereafter cease to be such tender.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Approved.—February 1st, 1798,
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of
the Department of State:

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Andrews, JOHN WARREN ARMSTRONG, Esq. of the city of Bristol, in England, to Miss KIRKUP, daughter of the Rev. Mr. KIRKUP, of Linton, in Dorsetshire, England.

Last evening, by the Right Reverend Dr. White, Mr. WILLIAM FORRESTER, merchant, to Miss DUNLAP, daughter of Mr. John Dunlap, of this city.

Died, at Boston the 21st ult. Miss JULIA WADSWORTH KNOX, in the 14th year of her age, second daughter of General Knox.—This is the ninth child her bereaved parents have buried.

The chain that binds to sublimity joys,
Link after link, relentless ties destroys;
But hope with ardent eye, those scenes explores,
Which all we've lost, and more than all restores.

The following is a correct account of the second high handed robbery in New-York, mentioned in yesterday's Gazette.

A daring robbery and burglary were committed on Tuesday morning, between 12 and one o'clock, at the house of Grenville Temple, Esq. on the Greenwich Road, of which the following are the particulars, as nearly as we have been able to collect:

About the time above-mentioned one of the women servants imagining she heard a noise at the shutters of the window, expressed her fear to Mrs. Temple that some persons were breaking into the house. Mrs. Temple ridiculed her alarm as groundless; and would not have taken further notice of the matter had not a few minutes convinced her that the servant's suspicions were but too well founded. She accordingly dressed herself and prepared for the consequences.

After the villains had remained in the rooms below for the space of an hour and an half, during which time they had plundered them of every thing valuable, they ascended the stairs and proceeded to the chamber adjoining Mrs. Temple's, where another of the women servants lay asleep. They awoke her, and, holding a pistol to her head, threatened her with immediate death if she occasioned the least alarm. Her trunk was in the room, which they opened, and took out 30 dollars. They then enquired of the servant if she was the lady of the house and were answered in the negative. At this instant Mrs. Temple (with an amiable courage peculiar to herself, and almost amounting to romantic heroism) opened the door, and presenting herself to the man who appeared to be the captain of the gang, enquired his business with her, informed him she was the lady of the house, and requested to be treated with delicacy. This the man promised, and religiously adhered to: he put coats into her foot stove, insisted on her taking a cordial which he prepared for her to prevent her spirits from being too much depressed, assured her she was safe under his protection, and behaved with all the sang froid imaginable.

The robbers then proceeded to the object of their visit; and, after taking from Mrs. Temple a purse containing five dollars, another containing a quantity of old Gold coins, some Spanish money with holes drilled thro' Bank notes to the value of 800 dollars, all the Silver plate, some jewels, a watch of Mr. Temple's, a blunderbuss, a pistols (one of which they fired in the room), and a variety of other articles, in value amounting to more than 2000 dollars, they left the house about 5 in the morning.

Mrs. Temple throughout the whole of these transactions, conducted herself with a manly fortitude, and a composure which astonished even the villains themselves.

Mr. Temple had embarked for Europe some weeks ago to join his regiment, and no man servant was in the house at the time when the robbery was committed. The men had their faces blacked, wore black wigs and waggons frocks, and written in number. From their conduct they appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the house, and of the domestic concerns of the family. Their chief professed to have known Mrs. Temple in Boston, at a time when adverse circumstances had not reduced him to the necessity of following an occupation at once so disagreeable and so dangerous.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on the 22d instant, a report was made in favour of the petition of William Lane, Jared Ingersoll and others. Process having been issued by the Speaker for the attendance of witnesses to give evidences as to the conduct of Henry Shoemaker, the witnesses were called to the bar of the house and examined.

On the 23d, petitions were presented from citizens of Paradise Township, York County, praying that their names may be taken from a petition for the division of that county, and that no division may take place. Several containing a 1100 signatures from York county, praying that a division of the county may take place; from Isaac Masou and Zachariah Connell, praying for a law for the erection of a toll bridge over the Youghiagenny river; from citizens of York county, praying for leave to erect fish dams and fish baskets in the river Susquehanna; from a number of citizens praying that Resolve Sessions may receive assistance from the Legislature, as he was obliged to fly for endeavouring to execute the laws of the state, in the county of Luzerne. The committee of accounts reported that they had settled the accounts of Jacob Shoemaker. A bill was reported to ascertain the lines between the county of Chester and Lancaster. A bill was received from the Senate for repairing the public highways. A resolution was adopted requiring the committee of accounts to enquire what compensation ought to be made to the witnesses for their attendance to give evidence with respect to the conduct of Henry Shoemaker; and a resolution was offered by Mr. Evans, for the appointment of the committee to draught an address to the Governor for removal of Henry Shoemaker from his office.

A motion was made by Mr. Waln, to this effect, "that the evidence offered to the house respecting the misconduct of Henry Shoemaker, Esq. is not sufficient to induce it to address the Governor to remove him from office."—After a lengthy debate, the house adjourned without coming to a decision.

On the 24th, bills were reported to raise by lottery 2,400 dollars for erecting a bridge over Sweetara Creek at James town; and to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company for the erection of a bridge at or near Trenton. Report was made against the petitions of Robert Armstrong and William Beatie. The bill for erecting the bridge over the Schuylkill; and the bill for felling and conveying certain lots in Lewistown, Northumberland county, were read the third time and passed. The bill to compensate Alexander McDowell, was read a second time and agreed to. The committee of accounts reported that they had settled the account of David Ackefou. Mr. Bonnet laid a resolution on the table for the removal of the seat of government. The house proceeded to the farther consideration of the resolution relative to H. Shoemaker, Esq. After considerable debate, Mr. Waln withdrew his motion to make way for the following resolution offered by Dr. Leib.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare specific charges against Henry Shoemaker, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county of Lycoming, to be grounded on the testimony offered to this house, and make report as soon as possible, and that the Speaker, be instructed as soon as such report shall be made, to issue a notification to Henry Shoemaker, Esq. accompanied by a copy of the specifications against him, to attend at the bar of this house, either in person or by counsel, on the first Tuesday in March, to answer to such specifications.—The house adjourned without coming to a decision.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived at Reedy Island.
Brig Bride, Quindrell, Rotterdam, via N. Y.
Hannah, Hammond, Wilmington, N. C.
Schr. Milley, Edwards, Gonaves
Schr. Brilliant, Walton, Richmond
The outward bound vessels had not left Reedy Island on Monday last.
The brig Molly, Kilby, and schooner Angelica, Foster, from hence, have arrived at St. Thomas.
The Sloop Sally and Jane, Small, from hence has arrived at the Havannah.

A person who left Reedy Island on Monday informs, that in the gale on Saturday last, a schooner from the West-Indies, was drove ashore on Appoquinimink bar; he did not learn her name, but understood she had been into George-Town for supplies, had to men on board saved from a wreck—a sloop was also on shore down the bay; and a schooner from Passamquoddy, jammed in the ice, names unknown.
The ship Smallwood, Johnston, lately cleared from Alexandria for the Isle of France.

New-York, February 1.
ARRIVED. DAYS.
Ship Perseverance, Williamson, Port-au-Prince 15
Franklin, Bunce, Surinam 28
Ship Diana, Harrison, Havannah 20
Brig Hazard, Drummond, London 70
Integrity, Gillanders, Charleston

Extract of a letter to a Merchant in this city, dated Basterre, (Gundaloupe) 5th January.

"We have been alarmed here, by a revolt of the Negroes, but they are conquered and several hundred shot.

"American vessels are daily brought in, and condemned; the plea for condemnation is their being bound to British ports. Vessels here have been under embargo since the 25th of December.

"Prices for provisions are as follows:
Beef, 10 dollars,
Pork, from 16 to 18 do.
Flour, 9 do.
Butter, Lard and Cheese would not fetch more than 9d. this currency."

The following American vessels were lying at London, when capt. Drummond, of the Hazard, failed:

Ship	Dispatch	Philadelphia
Brig Dispatch, Rinkens,	Ditto	
Diana, Henderson,	Bolton	
Ship Hope, Callahan,	Fredericksburgh	
Ann, Savage,	New-York	
Brillot, Smith,	ditto	
Fame, Dury,	ditto	
Theresa, Darrel,	Charleston	
Roebuck,	ditto	
Diana, Hutchins,	Baltimore	
Mary, White,	Providence	
Rebecca, Curran,	Norfolk	
Brig Union, Britt,	N. Carolina	
Ship South Carolina, Robinson, Charleston		
Brig Paddy, O'Driscoll	ditto	
Ship Nancy, Joy,	Bolton	
Schooner Industry, Stinson, of Bolton from		

Bourdeaux, bound to Altona, taken by the Anson frigate, capt. Derham, and sent into Falmouth, August 26.

The ship Hope, of Fredericksburg, Callahan, from the Isle of France, bound to Liverpool.

Capt D. on the 21st November, was boarded by a Republican sloop of war, and after over-hauling his papers, and treating him politely, returned on board, and with him a good voyage lat. 48 45.

January 5, spoke the Ship Providence, capt. Powell, from Providence, bound to Hamburg, lat. 41, 00.

January 12, spoke a sloop from Wiscasset, bound to Mariagalante, long. 63, 30.

January 16, spoke the ship Liberty, of Wilmington, bound to London, with a great number of people on board, long. 66, five days out.

January 24, spoke brig Dorothy, from Curacao, bound to N. York, out 20 days lat. 39, 66.

Received by the brig Hazard.
London, Nov. 6th, 1797.

Sir,—On your arrival at New-York, please to mention that the schooner Industry, of Bolton, David Stinson, from Bourdeaux, bound to Altona, on August 26, was taken by the Anson Frigate, Capt. Derham, and sent into Falmouth, and after examination of the papers, finding them clear, then offered one of the seamen on board to make oath against the vessel and cargo; and now to clear themselves of the damages, they are trying all ways to condemn the cargo.

(Signed) DAVID STINSON.
Capt. Bunce of the ship Franklin, 28 days from Surinam, left the following vessels.

Ship	Dispatch	Philadelphia
Ship Maria, Riley,	New-York	
Nenpariel, Fanning,	ditto	
General Wayne, Pearsons,	ditto	
Diana, Furlong,	Charleston	
Maria & Eliza, Downs,	Bolton	
Brig Two Friends, Endicot,	Salem	
Shillaby,	ditto	
H. McLean,	New-London	
Hirt,	Philadelphia	
Holden,	Providence	
Cook,	ditto	
Schr. Active, Connel,	New-York	
Lewis,	Philadelphia	

Several other American vessels names not recollected were there when ship Franklin failed.

The ship Aurora, O'Connor, of New-York, was spoken on her passage to Jamaica, 11 days out.

A wreck has been discovered near Cape Look Out, on her stern "Polly Hall, of Nantucket."

Salem, January 26.
List of American vessels captured and condemned at the port of Nantz.

Ships Rainbow, Smith, from Charleston for London; Charlotte, Lindley, from Charleston for Bremen; Hebe, Landegren, from Savannah for Laneaster; Confederacy, Jenks, of New-York from China to Hamburg; Onaida, Sherry, from New-York for London; Brilcis, Breath, from New-York for Amsterdam; Mercury, Keown, of Philadelphia from Norfolk to Bremen; Bacchus, George, from Philadelphia to London; Eunice, Seal, of Portland, from Liverpool to Philadelphia; Columbia, Lathrop, of Norwich, from New-York to Hamburg; Brigs American Hero, M'Dougal, from New-York to Cadiz; Mary, Holmes, from Bolton to Naples; Catharine, Cazneau, of Newburyport, from Alexandria to Amsterdam; Mary, Choat, of Bolton, from New-York to Havre de Grace; schooner Sally, Russell, from Salem to Vigo; all condemned. Ship Light Horse, Hall, of New-York, from Bristol to Newyork, and brig Juno, Walker, of Portsmouth, from Charleston to Hamburg, waiting trial.

Insurance Office of the State of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1798.
THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of twenty dollars on each share of the stock of the company, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

JAMES S. COX, President.

FOUND,
In Spruce street, Philadelphia on Sunday evening the 21st inst. 3 trunks.—Enquire at No. 50, North Fourth Street.

OVAL BOTTLES.
Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size.—For sale, No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.
January 12

The committee of privileges, to whom was referred a resolution on the 30th Jan. charging Mr. Lyon with disorderly behavior:—with instructions to enquire into the whole matter thereof, and to report the same with their opinion thereon, to the house, having examined the several witnesses on oath touching the subject,

REPORT.

That during the sitting of the house of representatives, on the 30th Jan. the tellers of the house being engaged in counting the ballots for managers of the impeachment against Wm. Blount, the speaker had left his chair, and many members their seats, as is usual on such occasions. The speaker was sitting in one of the member's seats next to the bar of the house, and several members near him, of whom Mr. Griswold was one.

Mr. Lyon was standing without the bar of the House, leaning on the fame, and holding a conversation with the Speaker—he spoke loud enough to be heard by all those who were near him, as if he intended to be heard by them. The subject of his conversation was, the conduct of the Representatives of the State of Connecticut (of whom Mr. Griswold is one)—Mr. Lyon declared that they acted in opposition to the interest and opinions of nine-tenths of their constituents—that they were pursuing their own private views, without regarding the interest of the people of that State, that they were seeking offices, which they were willing to accept whether yielding nine, thousand or one thousand dollars. He further observed, that the people of that State were blinded and deceived by those Representatives, that they were permitted to see but one side of the question in politics, being lulled asleep by the opiates which the members from that State administered to them,—with other expressions equally tending to derogate from the political integrity of the Representatives of the State of Connecticut.

On Mr. Lyon's observing that if he should go into Connecticut, and manage a press there six months, although the people of that State were not fond of Revolutionary principles, he could effect a Revolution and turn out the present Representatives—Mr. Griswold, replied to these remarks, and among other things said, if you go into Connecticut, you had better wear your wooden sword, or words to that effect, alluding to Mr. Lyon's having been cashiered in the army.

Mr. Lyon did not notice the allusion at this time, but continued the conversation on the same subject—Mr. Griswold then left his seat, and stood next to Mr. Lyon, leaning on the bar, being outside the same.

On Mr. Lyon's saying that he knew the people of Connecticut well, having lived among them many years, that he had frequently had occasion to fight them in his own district, and that he never failed to convince them—Mr. Griswold asked, if he fought them with his wooden sword.—On which Mr. Lyon spit in his face.

The Committee having attentively considered the foregoing state of facts, and having heard Mr. Lyon in his defence, are of opinion, that his conduct in this transaction was highly indecorous and unworthy of a member of this house.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the resolution submitted to their consideration by the house, in the words following, to wit:

"Resolved, that Matthew Lyon, a member of this house, for a violent attack and gross indecency committed on the person of Roger Griswold, another member, in the presence of this house, whilst sitting, be, for this disorderly behavior, expelled therefrom."

NEW-THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

FEBRUARY 2.

Will be presented, (for the first time in America) a new Tragedy (in three Acts), called

Fenelon;

OR, THE NUNS OF CAMBRAY.

[Altered from a celebrated French Play of that name, performed at Paris with unbounded applause.]

Fenelon, (Archbishop of Cambray)

	Mr. Fenell
Delancey,	Mr. Warren
Officer of the Household,	Mr. T. Warrell
Eloisa,	Mrs. Merry
Anelia,	Mrs. Marshall
Maura,	Mrs. Francis
Abbeis,	Mrs. L'Etrange
Friars—Messrs. Warrell, Warrell, jun. Hunter, Lavancy, Dodson, Lafferty, Matthews, &c.	
Nuns—Mrs. Dodson, Mad. Harwood, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Anderson, &c. &c.	

To which will be added, a Com. Opera, (in three Acts), called
Inkle and Yarico.

[With the original overture and accompaniments.]

On Saturday, (by desire) the first part of King Henry IVth; or, the Humours of Sir John Falstaff; with entertainments.

Balkenridge—for Sale.

It consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Falack.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres.—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expense would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing grafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—a also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth; 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield.—It is wooded and watered.

To have trouble, the price is five pounds per acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of
T. McEuen & Co.
No. 78, Chestnut Street, east

February 2.

PROPOSALS

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS
on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office, until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Canfield, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Choptank, Daguerroville, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A.M., and arrive at Northampton court house on Thursday, Saturday and Monday at 7 P.M. Returning—Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A.M., and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 P.M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 7 P.M. Returning—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 7 P.M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P.M., and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. Returning—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A.M., and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty-four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A.M., and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. Returning—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A.M., and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newberg, Chertown, Middletown, Warwick and Georgetown cross roads to Chertown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 P.M., and arrive at Chertown the next day at 8 P.M. Returning—Leave Chertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M., and arrive at Philadelphia the next day at 8 P.M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday at 9 A.M., and arrive at Chertown on Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P.M. Returning—Leave Chertown every Monday and Friday at 8 A.M., and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P.M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princes Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chertown every Wednesday at 7 A.M., arrive at Easton by 4 P.M., leave Easton on Thursday at 6 A.M., arrive at Snowhill on Friday at 1 P.M., and at Princes Ann by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Princes Ann on Saturday at 10 A.M., arrive at Baltimore the next day at 8 P.M. Leave Baltimore on Tuesday at 8 A.M., and arrive at Chertown the next day at 4 P.M.

5. From Hartford by Bel-air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday at 10 A.M., and arrive at Black horse by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Black horse on Wednesday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Hartford the next Tuesday at 9 A.M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore to Blackhorse to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 4 P.M., arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday at 10 A.M., and arrive at Yorktown by 3 P.M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Thursday at 7 A.M., and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericksburg to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A.M., arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday at 5 P.M., and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday at 2 P.M. Returning—Leave Leesburg every Friday at 2 A.M., and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P.M. on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbeotsburg, Gettysburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday at noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday at 11 A.M., leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday at 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Woodstock on Thursday at 6 A.M., arrive at Martinsburg on Friday at 11 A.M., and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A.M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonburg, Washington, Wolf Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only).

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A.M., and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A.M. Returning—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A.M., and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A.M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Washington by 6 P.M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A.M., arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P.M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A.M., and arrive at Union by 3 P.M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greenfield and Chambersburg to Shippenburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 11 A.M., arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday at 10 A.M., at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippenburg on Monday by 7 P.M. Returning—Leave Shippenburg every Tuesday at 9 A.M., arrive at Elizabethtown at 8 P.M., at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P.M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A.M. Returning—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A.M., and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday at 6 P.M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A.M., and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P.M. Returning—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A.M., and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P.M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anne's, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Leonardtown, Newport and Choptank to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A.M., arrive at Annapolis at 5 P.M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A.M., arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P.M., and arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. Returning—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P.M., arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P.M., arrive at Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A.M., and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P.M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntingtown and Calvert court house to St. Leonard's once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A.M., and arrive at St. Leonard's on Monday by 3 P.M. Returning—Leave St. Leonard's every Monday at 4 P.M., and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A.M.

16. From Bladenburg by Upper Marlborough,

Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Aquia, Sea, and arrive at Bladenburg on Saturday by 5 P.M. Returning—Leave Bladenburg every other Sunday by 5 A.M., and arrive at Bladenburg on Monday by 5 P.M. Returning—Leave Choptank every Tuesday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Bladenburg on Saturday at 6 A.M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A.M., and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A.M., and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P.M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A.M., arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P.M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P.M., arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A.M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P.M., arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A.M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P.M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P.M., arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P.M., and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A.M., arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P.M., and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A.M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough, Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A.M., arrive at Moffat's store on Saturday at 8 A.M. Leave Moffat's by 9 A.M., and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A.M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P.M., arrive at Moffat's on Monday by 3 P.M. Leave Moffat's on Monday at 4 P.M., and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P.M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A.M., and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P.M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A.M., and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A.M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon, and arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A.M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Layton, Tappanhook, Urbana and Gloucester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A.M., arrive at Tappanhook on Thursday by 11 A.M., leave Tappanhook at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A.M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P.M., arrive at Tappanhook the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P.M.

24. From Tappanhook by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinfield, Farmington and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappanhook every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 10 A.M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P.M., and arrive at Tappanhook on Monday by 11 A.M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Calpeper court house & Orange, h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A.M., and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A.M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P.M., and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A.M.

26. From Richmond by Gooseland court house, Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P.M., arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A.M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A.M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A.M., arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P.M., and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A.M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Greenbrier court house on Tuesday by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court house every Monday by 9 A.M., and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P.M.

28. From Charlottesville by Warren, Warminster, New Market, Amherst court house, Cabellburg, and Madison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P.M., and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A.M., and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A.M.

29. From Richmond by Hanover town, Ayletts and Todds to Tappanhook once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A.M., arrive at Todds at 3 P.M., and at Tappanhook on Thursday at 11 A.M. Returning—Leave Tappanhook on Monday at 1 P.M., and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P.M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins', Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A.M., arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P.M., and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A.M., and at New London by 10 A.M. Returning—Leave New London every Friday at 2 P.M., arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P.M., arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P.M., and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P.M.

31. From New London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P.M., and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A.M., and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinsville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Martinsville on Sunday by 6 P.M. Leave Martinsville on Monday by 6 A.M., and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P.M.

33. From Prince Edward court house to Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A.M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P.M., and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P.M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court house by Halifax oldtown, Carvers, Martinsville, Patrick court house, Upper Saur, Germantown and Bethesda to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court house every Friday at 9 A.M., and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6 P.M., and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday by 10 A.M.

35. From Harris' by Hicks'ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris' every Wednesday and Saturday by 5 A.M., and arrive at Halifax by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6 A.M., and arrive at Harris' by 7 P.M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court house to Hicks'ford once a week.

Leave Hicks'ford every other Tuesday at 2 P.M., and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5 P.M. Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5 A.M., and arrive at Hicks'ford on Monday by 2 P.M.

37. From Goldsboro by Greensboro, St. Tammany's, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg court houses and Edmonds' to Goldsboro once a week.

Leave Goldsboro every Wednesday at 10 A.M., and arrive at Greensboro by 8 P.M., waiting at each Post-Office a half hour after delivery of the mail.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week. Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1 P.M., at Plymouth on Wednesday by 6 A.M., at Washington by 6 P.M., and at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 5 A.M., arrive at Washington by 4 P.M., at Plymouth on Saturday by 9 A.M., and at Suffolk on Monday by 9 A.M.

39. From Edenton by Hartford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1 P.M., and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Indian-town every Tuesday by 11 A.M., and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 6 P.M., and at Halifax on Saturday by 11 A.M.

40. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williams, and Dalry's to Plymouth, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10 A.M., and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10 A.M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 4 P.M., and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10 A.M.

41. From Halifax by Barbours and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10 A.M., and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A.M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2 P.M., and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10 A.M.

42. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinsville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Staeville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarrus court house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 6 A.M., arrive at Warrenton by 7 P.M., arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4 P.M., at Salem on Friday by 5 P.M., at Salisbury on Saturday at 4 P.M., and at Charlotte on Monday by 6 A.M. Returning—Leave Charlotte on Monday at 10 A.M., arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10 A.M., at Salem on Wednesday at 9 A.M., at Hillsborough on Thursday by 9 A.M., and at Halifax on Monday at 6 A.M.

43. From Hillsborough by Mount Tizah, Perfor court house, Leisburg, Calwell court house and Rockingham court house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4 P.M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4 P.M.

44. From Salem by Bethania, Huntville, Rockford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherford to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Saturday at 5 A.M., and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P.M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A.M., and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P.M.

45. From Louisville by Nash court house to Tarboro once a week.

Leave Tarboro every Friday by 6 A.M., and arrive at Louisville by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Louisville every Saturday by 6 A.M., and arrive at Tarboro by 6 P.M.

46. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Wayneborough, and Kingsboro to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A.M., and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A.M. Returning—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 8 A.M., and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P.M.

47. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A.M., and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P.M. Returning—Leave Hillsborough every Thursday by 8 A.M., and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A.M.

48. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefont and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington to S. Washington, Sareto and Sampson court house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A.M. Returning—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 10 A.M., and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P.M.

49. From Fayetteville by Kinston and Randolph court house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court house, Anson court house and Richmond court house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A.M. Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P.M.

50. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A.M., and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P.M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A.M., and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 8 P.M.

51. From Camden by Lancaster court house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Stateville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A.M., arrive at Stateville on Thursday by 6 P.M. Leave Stateville every other Friday at 2 P.M., and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P.M.

52. From Columbia by Winnsboro, Chertown, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court house and Newbern court house to Columbia, once a week; waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A.M., arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P.M., arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P.M., arrive at Laurens court house on Friday at 4 P.M., and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P.M.

53. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A.M., and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A.M. Returning—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P.M., and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

54. From Edgefield court house by Cambridge, Abbeville court house, Pendleton court house, Hattiesford, Franklin court house, Elberton and Peterburg to Washington, and from Washington by Peterburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court house every Friday by 8 A.M., arrive at Pendleton court house on Sunday by 9 A.M., arrive at Franklin court house by 7 P.M., at Peterburg on Tuesday by 10 A.M., and at Washington by 5 P.M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A.M., at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A.M., and at Edgefield court house by 7 P.M.

55. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P.M., arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P.M., and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P.M. Returning—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

56. From Garden Corner to Beaufort once a week.

Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P.M., and arrive at Garden Corner by 8 P.M. Returning—Leave Garden Corner every Thursday at 5 A.M., and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A.M.

57. The Post Master General may alter the time of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

58. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

No 6. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in carrying after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continues until the departure of any scheduled Mail, whereby the Mail is delayed for such depending Mail, the Contractor shall forfeit five dollars.

No 7. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails, and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own use, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that endorsement and for what sum without that endorsement.

No 8. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

No 9. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gold by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post office on the route and in bank notes.

No 10. The contract is to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,

Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 13, 1797.

House and Lots, in Bordentown.

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. This lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back track. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may choose. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Barnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will show the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2, 1797.

Princeton—New-Jersey.

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient House in which the late Mrs. Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker, lived; together with all the appurtenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work, and painted. There are four rooms, and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret spacious. The back yard is paved with stones. In it is a well of excellent water, an oven, a smoke house, and house for alms, and behind it a carriage house, hay loft, granary, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street, and 24 feet deep, more than one half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil.

For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith,

January 19, 1798.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

H. R. P. E. R.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and most admired fixed board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, fanophone and French harp loch, which for flexibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge. As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

December 18, 1797.

A Gardener wanted.

A person well acquainted with gardening, and who would occasionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile stone, on the Bristol road, or No. 109, Arch-street, Philadelphia. A single man would be preferred.

Jan. 20, 1798.

For Sale,

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to serve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and understands house work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th street.